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WHETHER TO COME OUT FOR M'KINLEY OR A THIRD TICKET.

DETERMINED, HOWEVER, TO DO ALL IN ITS THE NATIONAL HONOR AND CREDIT-

A CASE WHERE PARTY LINES

Washington, July 13 .- In consequence President Cleveland's refusal to say anything whatever for publication in regard to the proedings and action of the Chicago Convention the members of his Cabinet and Administration officials generally, naturally and perhaps properly, refrain from public expression of their own views. That this condition of reticence will not long continue there are the best and strongest reasons to believe, for it is not a condition caused by indifference or an unwillingness on of the Administration publicly to express and assert its views as soon as it seems ecessary or expedient to do so. Neither is it inaction. The contrary is true. Even before the nomination of the Demo-Populist Bryan was made, the determination of the Administration to exert all its influence to defeat any who might be placed on the platform adopted at Chicago was taken. This fact has tefore been asserted in these dispatches, and it is now reasserted on indisputable authority. Moreover, steps have already been quietly taken to carry out this determination.

Succinctly stated, the attitude of the Administration is this: "Anything to defeat the Chiage ticket and platform."

Democrats who believe that the best and most effective way to assist in doing so is by openly advocating and supporting the Republican National ticket will not be discouraged, but encouraged in taking that course. Whether the Administration will also encourage the plan to nominate a sound-money Democratic National ticket will depend altogether upon the main question: "Will this plan contribute to the defeat of the Chicago ticket?"

Unless a clear, strong and unequivocal affirmative answer can be given to this question by the advocates of the plan, it will not receive the approval and support of President Cleveland and the members of his Administration. The views of Mr. Cleveland on this point do not appear to have been communicated to members of the Administration who are now in Washington. No doubt whatever is felt or expressed, however, as to his desires and determination to exert all the influence in his power to defeat the Chicago ticket and platform, both of which he and his friends and supporters regard sa not only un-Democratic, but a menace

ANYTHING TO BEAT BRYAN.

In private conversation with men who, they know, will not betray their confidence, members Administration who are known to enjoy the President's confidence in a high degree do not hesitate freely to express their views, nor do they mince words. In the course of a conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day one of these officials said:

"We and the Republicans are at one in this The men who have obtained control of mocratic National organization have framed a platform which does not contain a single element of true Democracy, and the declarations of which, if carried into effect, would lead to National repudiation and dishonor and infamy. Upon that platform has been placed an ignorant and inexperienced man, who, in the short four years that he served in the National House of Representatives, managed, by his extreme and inconsiderate utterances, to forfeit favored free-silver coinage, and, in the closing months of his Congressional career, he was regarded by them as a full-fledged Populist. I do wonder that he is the idol of the Tillman and Altgelds, but I do wonder that any Populist leader should refuse to acknowledge his political orthodoxy. Such a platform and such a candidate seem to leave only one course open to men who desire to preserve free government and maintain National honor. They are brought face to face with an emergency which dwarfs into insignificance all mere party issues, and they must act as patriots and not as partisans."

"What course will the sound-money Democrate in general be likely to pursue?" asked the correspondent.
"In general terms, I should say that course

which will be likely to contribute most to the success of the Republican National ticket, or the defeat of the Chicago ticket, which amounts to the same thing. The Chicago platform and ticket have so aroused the resentment of hundreds of thousands of Democrats that they will support and vote for McKinley and Hobart in any event as the most effective protest they can make. They argue that one vote for the Republican National ticket will count as much as two stay-at-homes. If a sound-money Democratic National ticket should be placed in the field, as many of our friends propose, it would receive the support of many Democrats whose party ties are so strong that they would refrain from voting except for Democratic candidates. Such a ticket would probably be relatively stronger in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line than in those north of it.'

"What do you think of the outlook in the Southern Border States?" asked the corre-

"Well, with a vigorous campaigo conducted on proper lines the Republicans ought to and, in my opinion, will carry Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missour!. In fact, there seems to be no reason Why they should not do so, if they will take advantage of the opportunity which the Chicago platform has given them, and make it clear to the voters that they must choose between dishonesty and dishonor, and honesty and honormake them perceive that without National honor and honesty there can be no National or indi-

vidual prosperity."

A THIRD TICKET-PRO AND CON. Another prominent Democratic official to-day said: "It will need very great care and thought and thorough consultation before the question of the third ticket is determined. The question to be considered and decided is whether the nomination of a separate Democratic ticket would or would not increase the probability of the defeat of Bryan. I think that is the general feeling of the sound-money Democrats. There is a disposition, too, for the moment to put away party lines, just as was done during the war, and do whatever is most likely to defeat common enemy of the country. Now, whether more can be accomplished by nominating a separate Democratic ticket or not is the question to be determined. There are some ocrats who are willing to vote for McKinley. those cases, of course, their vote would be effective if cast for McKinley than if cast a separate Democratic ticket. There are ers who, while not willing to vote for the publican, would rather stay at home on Elecba Day than to vote for Bryan on the Chicago afform. There is still another element, and a sy large one, made up of people who are not attacked with this platform, but who have allowed with the platform of t

ADMINISTRATION IN DOUBT.

therefore, vote for Bryan, unless a sound-money ticket were offered them.

"The question, therefore, to be decided is whether more is to be gained by nominating another ticket to give to that class of voters a rallying point, or whether as much can be gained for sound money by inducing as many Democrats as possible to vote for McKinley. Every Democratic vote cast for McKinley counts twice as many as those cast for a separate Democratic ticket, or those who do not vote at all. So it will be necessary for the sound-money Democrats and Republicans, especially those of the close States, to put their heads together and consult carefully and patriotically as to what method is most likely to defeat the attack upon National is most likely to defeat the attack upon National credit and National honor. Until sufficient time elapses to enable men from both parties and from those sections most interested to consult no determination can be reached. Of one thing ing sound-money Democrats to co-operate with the Republicans for the defeat of Bryan and the Chicago platform of repudlation. Whatever seems more likely to bring about that result they

While there is every reason to believe that the disposition of the Administration Democrats is to co-operate with the Republicans for the defeat of Bryan and the Chicago platform, there are whispers that Senators Hill, Gorman and Murphy are consulting as to whether it is possible to support the ticket and refuse to indorse the platform. It seems scarcely credible that a proposition of this sort should be considered by men of their standing in the political world, but the rumor is looked upon as of sufficient importance to indicate a doubt as to whether they will favor the nomination of a separate ticket.

tance to indicate a doubt as to whether they will favor the nomination of a separate ticket.

"The Evening Star" of to-day contains the following: "There seems to be no doubt in Democratic circles that the President and the principal members of his official family will repudiate the Democratic nominees on the free-silver platform, but there is a great diversity of opinion as to the manner in which they will demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the action of the Contents of the second of the contents. It seems to be separately accounted that their dissatisfaction with the action of the Convention. It seems to be generally accepted that they will not vote for Bryan and Sewall, but it is regarded as extremely improbable that any single one of them will go to the extent of voting for the sound-money ticket represented by McKinley and Hobart. In other words, it is believed that they will observe a masterly inactivity throughout the campaign, and will not vote for either ticket. It was rumored here today that President Cleveland is engaged in writing a letter to one of his political friends giving his views as to the proper course for sound-money Democrats to pursue under existing conditions, and that it will be made public sound-money Democrats to pursue under existing conditions, and that it will be made public in a few days. The rumor cannot be verified at this end of the line, but there are many officials in the departments who hope that it is true. They are becoming restive under the continued strain of silence and uncertainty. Should the President announce his purpose of bolting the Democratic ticket there will undoubtedly be a new horizontal strain of silence and uncertainty. rush of officials to follow his example. Many of them desire to state their position at once, but refrain from doing so out of deference to the wishes of the President."

BODIES STRANGELY MIXED.

THAT OF AN OLD MAN SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT

OF A YOUTH.

THE BLUNDER ONLY DISCOVERED BY THE PAMILY WHEN THE UNDERTAKER WAS PROCEEDING WITH THE EMBALMING-

THE YOUNGER MAN'S BODY DISAPPEARS. The Adams family, of No. 2,126 Eighth-ave. and the Believue Hospital and Blackwell's Isl-

and officials, were engaged in a controversy last evening, which can be settled only by a rigid investigation. The trouble arose out of the fact that a member of the Adams family died on Blackwell's Island recently and that the wrong body was sent to the family. The mistake was only discovered while an undertaker was engaged in embalming the body.

The details of the mishap and the wrangle his married sister, Mrs. Jacob Muller, at No. 2.126 Eighth-ave. At that time Adams was sent Adams, paid several visits to the Island to see | cation will cause a the patient. They went there on July 4, and | ment. found him apparently all right then. Several days afterward, however, Mrs. Muller received a telegram from Blackwell's Island stating that her son was dead. When she went to the Island, she says, she met Dr. A. B. Bonner, who confirmed the news of her son's death, and also informed her that an autopsy would have to be made. Mrs. Muller was opposed to such a proceeding, and insisted that the dead body of her son should be given her without an autopsy being performed. Dr. Bonner replied that if there was no autopsy held he must decline to give a death certificate. The mother wanted the death certificate as there was an insurance policy on the dead man's life for something like \$150. Dr. Bonner, she says, then said that if the certificate was given, it would cost \$10. This sum she promised to send, and John Quincy Adams paid an instalment of \$1 upon the

Yesterday, although there was no certificate of death, a body, marked as that of Arthur Adams, was sent to the Bellevue Morgue. As soon as the family learned of this, they employed Stephen Merritt, an undertaker, of No. 210 Eighth-ave., to prepare the body for burial. The undertaker got the body marked "Arthur Adams," and brought it to his establishment. His assistants were in the act of embalming it, when John Quincy Adams called at the undertaker's shop. He found the body to be that of a man more than sixty years old, with gray hair and a full gray beard. At the sight of the face Adams nearly fainted.

When he recovered from the shock he had received he ordered that the body be resurned to the Morgue at once. This was done, and Adams then went to Bellevue Hospital and told Superintendent Murphy in plain terms what he thought of the blunder. The Superintendent took Adams to the Morgue and showed him seven or eight bodies which had come from the island. Not one of them, however, was that of his brother Arthur. Superintendent Murphy insisted that the body given to the undertaker reached the Morgue properly labelled, and that, if there was any blunder made, the authorities on Blackwell's Island were responsible. This did not soothe the feelings of John Quincy Adams. He then denounced both Bellevue and Blackwell's Island authorities, and threatened to follow the matter to the end and see that some one was

Finally, Superintendent Perry, of Blackwell's Finally, Superintend of Perry, of Blackwell's Island, was communicated with. He insisted that Arthur Adams's body was sent to the Morgue. This necessitated a second visit to that institution, where the bodies were again looked at by John Quincy Adams, but he stoutly maintained that his brother's body was not there. Another spirited controversy, more bitter than the preceding one, was brought to a close by Superintendent Murphy promising to

close by Superintendent Murphy promising to have a rigid investigation made.

Mr. Adams left Bellevue yesterday, vowing vengeance on whoever made the blunder which resulted in the loss of his brother's body, and placed him in what he considers a disgraceful placed.

TO SUCCEED JOSEPH BANIGAN.

Providence, July 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marvel Rubber Company was held in this city this morning. E. A. Haunders, general superintendent of the United States Rubber Company. ber Company, of New Haven, Conn., was elected president, to succeed Joseph Banigaa; Frederick Cook, treasurer, and Clarence Guild, secretary. Cook, treasurer, and Clarence Guild, secretary.

The election of general manager was postponed until July 23. The new directors are: Colonel Samuel P. Colt, Frederick C. Bayles, of Pawtucket; George A. Lewis, president of the Goodyear Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.; Hesekiah Conant, of the Conant Thread Company, and E. A. Saunders. This is the same board as that of the Woonsocket Rubber Company. NAMED BY CHAIRMAN HANNA.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OTHER ISSUES MORE IMPORTANT EVEN THAN THE TARIFF OR MONEY INVOLVED IN THIS

Cleveland, July 13.-After nearly a month of careful consideration, Chairman M. A. Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, has named the Executive Committeemen who will be his co-laborers and advisors in managing Mc-Kinley's campaign. The list was furnished to the press to-day. It contains the names of M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, chairman; M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Cyrus Leland, of Kansas: Powell Clayton, of Ark msas; C. G. Dawes, of Illinois: W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, and N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, W. M. Osborne, of Boston, is made secretary of the Committee, and F. A. Dick, of this city, assistant secretary, The committee will meet in this city Wednes

"I am now preparing for the fight," Mr. Hanna said to-day, with the air of a man who is confident of winning a prospective battle, 'for there is going to be a fight, and a hot one at that. We think that the Western and Southern States are debatable ground, and we shall go into the contest with that idea. The Dakotas shall go Republican; Nebraska should be Republican, and the same is true of Alabama and Louisiana. I have not fully made up my mind as to the political condition of the people of the border States, but think we have a fight-

"In the campaign there are more issues than the tariff and the money questions, which are of fully as much moment as the other two, and which, if anything, concern the maintenance of our Government more than the two issues which now hold the public mind. I refer particularly to the stability of our judicial system, which is threatened by the Democratic party. In their platform is a plank which contends that the order to keep it pure and untainted, and the selection of Judges should not be settled by a sudden wave, a sudden excitement of the people, hysteria of the masses—that is a good exple, hysteria of the masses—that is a good expression. Frequently the people are swayed by sentiments of monetary duration. They are wrought up to a high pitch and, without giving the matter sober second thought, act. On the morrow they are sorry for their course of action, but then it is too late. The Supreme Court must be guarded, as on its stability depends the soundness of our Government."

CONFERRING WITH M'KINLEY.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY FOR THE REPUBLI-CAN CANDIDATE.

HE RECEIVES CALLERS FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION-EX-SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER URGES A VIGOR-

Canton, Ohio, July 13.-Major McKinley spent a good deal of time to-day answering letters and telegrams of congratulation. A delegation of business men from Jamestown, N. Y., called on him this afternoon, and there was a large number of other callers. Nearly every State in the Union was represented. C. O. Whitmore, of Utah, had a long talk with Major McKinley. He has been trying to sell Utah bonds in the East, which ensued are these: Arthur Adams, thirty- | and is going home to tell his free-silver neighbors that there will be no market for their securities until the people have declared in favor of honest money at the polls. Mr. Whitmore to Blackwell's Island suffering from paralysis. says that the free-silver craze is strong in Utah, His mother and his brother, John Quincy but he thinks that a vigorous campaign of edu-

> Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, spent several hours with Major McKinley to-day. spent several hours with Major McKinley to-day.
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> Mr. Foster predicts McKinley's election by a great majority. He thinks, however, that the campaign should be a vigorous one, and, like most Republican politicians who come here, he believes the burden of the speaking campaign should be borne by General Harrison, Senator Foraker, Thomas B. Reed and General Stewart L. Woodford, whose financial debates with General Thomas Ewing in this State during the flat money craze are a matter of history.
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> Major and Mrs. McKinley and ex-Secretary Foster dined this evening at the home of George Freeze.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

A CUBAN WOMAN, SAID TO BE WEALTHY, AND TWO YOUNG GIRLS WITH HER ARRESTED.

A peculiar case as a result of which a Cuban oman, a twelve-year-old girl, a cousin of the woman, and another girl, fifteen years old, are prisoners, was made known in the West Thirtlethst. station last night. The charge against the three is that of shoplifting. The prisoners are Mrs. Marie Delgado, twenty-eight years old, of No. 71 West Ninety-second-st., who is said to be wealthy; her cousin, Sophia Delgado, twelve years of age, and Tuana Rodriguez, fifteen years old, a friend of Sophia, both of whom live with Mrs. Delgado. The three are Cubans, and the husband of Mrs. Delgado is at present in Cuba, with the father and mother of Sophia, who when they left here six months ago placed the child in charge of Mrs. Delgado.

Mrs. Delgado was locked up in the West Thirti-eth-st. station last evening, and the two children were sent to the Gerry Society rcoms, prisoners, upon complaint of two women detectives, Miss Jen-nie V. O'Connor and Miss Quigg, who are employed in Ehrich's drygoods store, Sixth-ave, and Twenty-

According to the detectives the children were seen by them to enter the store about 6 o'clock, speak to Mrs. Delgado, then go over to one of the counters where a lot of cheap notions were displayed, drop their handkerohiefs upon a small bracelet and some fans, and walk away toward the woman. The police fans, and walk away toward the woman. The police do not know whether they took the articles or not, for the reason that when they were searched at the West Thirtieth-st, station nothing was found in their possession, the female detectives having searched them in the store and turned over a quantity of stuff at the desk in the station which they said they found in an umbrella which one of the children carried. In the package they handed over the desk to Ser-

geant Tims were four pocket-books, three sets of women's waist buttons, three silk belts, a sidecomb. three fans and a bottle of preparation for mending chinaware. This, the detectives told the police, they had found in an umbrella which the elder of the girls

had found in an umbrelia which the eider of the girls carried.

About 70 cents' worth of the property alleged to have been found upon the prisoner was cialmed by the store detectives, while the balance, amounting to \$12 or \$14\$. Mrs. Delgado said she had bought at Macy's.

The children and the woman were hysterical when they were arraigned before the desk, and Mrs. Delgado fainted. She was led back to a cell, while the children were sent to the Gerry society in a patrol wagon. All were well dressed. In the course of the evening a number of substantial-looking Cubans called at the station in carriages and inquired what could be done for Mrs. Delgado. Mrs. Delgado declared that she would have the people who had caused her arrest and that of her cousin and friend brought to account. Late in the evening Mrs. Delgado was balled out by Robert Biackburn, of the Glisey House.

COLONEL LAMONT VISITS WILLETS POINT. Whitestone Landing, N. Y., July 12.—Secretary of War Lamont, accompanied by General Craighill and the chief engineers of the War Department, visited Willets Point at II o'clock yesterday morn-ing. Upon their arrival a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. A military review, some manoeuvring and a "high-flyer" torpedo display were held. The new barracks, mess hall and gymnasium were visited, the visitors being excorted by Commander Major Knight and his staff. The party left in the afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Government steamer General Meigs for New-York City.

SAMUEL DICKSON BOLTS.

RESIGNS AS AN ELECTOR ON THE DEMO-CRATIC PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

UNABLE TO LEND HIS SUPPORT TO THE DEBASE-MENT OF THE CURRENCY-A CALL TO ALL GOOD DEMOCRATS TO REPUDIATE BRYAN

AND THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Philadelphia, July 13 .- Samuel Dickson, a lifelong Democrat, one of the most eminent and influential lawvers in Pennsylvania, at present counsel for the Reading Railroad, has resigned as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, in the following letter:

Philadelphia, July 13, 1896. Hon. Robert E. Wright, Chairman, Allentown

Dear Sir: It is impossible for those who approved of what was said and done at Allentown to accept the platform or the candidates of Chicago. In fact, upon the only question involved in the present campaign of practical importance the two parties have apparently changed sides. For a quarter of century the Democratic party owed its cohere Jackson and Benton for hard money; and by hard money they meant money based upon bullion on bullion at its actual value. Thirty-odd years ago the Democratic party protested vehemently against the proposal to make irredeemable bills of credit legal tender for antecedent debts, just as it protested a few years later against packing the Suoreme Court to reverse the decision which had declared the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. It is ossible, therefore, for any Democrat who believes in the principles and traditions of his party to support a proposal to make inconvertible silver dollars a legal tender for more than they are really worth. Others may give in to fiat money, and try to make something out of nothing by act of Congress, but the fact that they do so proves that they are not Democrats.

Nor is it a mere matter of party or personal concy. It is merely paltering with the truth to pretend to acquiesce in the experiment of trying to make the product of a day's labor in a sliver mine worth two or five times as much as the product of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results of a day's work in one occupation are worth approximately, and, in ng run, as much as in any other. To affix ar artificial value upon silver ore is a dishonest and unjust discrimination against every other form of industry, and when it is done by calling it a legal tender it is done at the expense of every class in he community except the money lenders and the

the money-lenders always thrive at the expense of the people, and the debtor must suffer more than the earner. It was a favorite saying of Lord erston that a high rate of interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that, when he lends a bar of gold, he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bipetallism as a practical question, as between the lender and the borrower; and, so stated, it ought to e easy to understand why, until it is settled, hundreds of millions of capital are lying idle which would be at the service of the South and West if

they were willing to give back what they got Such being the condition of affairs, and as the Reublican party now gives a reasonable assurance of maintaining the gold standard, it seems to me that all sound Democrats should, in this campaign, give it their support, unless Democratic candidates should ereafter be nominated upon a satisfactory platforn would, of course, be much more satisfactory if Mr. McKinley would get over his aversion to of the word gold, of which he seems as much afraid phistopheles of the sign of the cross, and i would still be better if he could be brought to understand that Sir Thomas Gresham's law was in operaof But the essential fact is that he stands upon a ain the existing standard of value, while Mr. Bryan

Until this issue is settled it would be worse than folly to waste the slightest effort upon any other your own labors in the cause of sound Democracy and sound money should have been so unavailing, I and sound money am, am, very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL DICKSON.

TRAIN WRECKED BY A COW.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS IN-JURED, SOME SERIOUSLY.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 13.-An express train on the Hazelton branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, while rounding a curve this afternoon, between White Haven and Freeland, struck a cow. The engine was thrown down an embankment 200 feet high and the three passenger coaches were thrown from the tracks upon their sides. man was killed and a score of people were hurt, several seriously. The accident was the most serious passenger wreck that has occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad since the memorable Mud The dead and injured are: Dead-Run disaster. William H. Dowd, engineer. Injured—Bernard Mooney, fireman; Henry Brodhun, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. Henry Brodhun, seriously injured about the back and chest; Patrick McCloskey, Philadelphia, condition critical; Mary S. Bauer, Towanda, Penn.; Miss Rose A. Clark, Ashland, Penn.; Daniel Glonsga, Philadelphia; James McDonald, Freeland. Glonsga, Philadelphia; James McDonald, Freeland, Penn.; Mrs. R. L. Clark, Ashley, Penn., severely hurt about the head and body; Miss Clark, daughter of Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Lorenz, Ashley, Penn.; Miss Lorenz, Frank Lorenz, badly cut about the head and shoulders; Dixon Grier, Philadelphia; G. Charles Gaier, Baltimore; A. B. Humphrey, Towanda, hip bruised; William Frehlich, West Hazelton, one eye destroyed; Alderman Martir Hazelton; E. E. Richards, Boston; Nathaniel Gaie New-York, leg bruised and right hand injured.

All the passengers aboard the train were badly shaken up.

RAVAGES OF ARMY WORMS.

Amsterdam, N. Y., July 13 (Special).-There are tillions of army worms on the farms in the vicinity of Tribes Hill. They are destroying all vegeta-tion that lies in their path. It is believed that the tion that lies in their path. It is believed that the oat, corn and millet crops will be ruined. The grass in the pastures has been eaten off until the fields look as if they had been burned over with fire. The sidewalks are covered with the pests.

Chatham, N. Y., July 12 (Special).—The army

worm is ravaging the corn fields in Northern lumbia County, and many acres are being laid lumbia County, and many acres are being laid waste by the pest. The only practical method of checking the advances of the army worm is ploughing around the fields, making a deep furrow or even ditch, with straight sides, into which the worms will fall, and from which they cannot readily get out. Holes should be dug every few rods in the ditches about two feet deep.

Hartford, Conn., July 13.—The ravages of army

worms in East Hartford are so great that many farmers cut their hay in the meadows yesterday. All the crops will be cut this week in order to escape the pests. The worms are working northward and some sections have not been visited yet. The loss so far is about one-third of the crop. Sandwich, Mass., July 13.—The army worm, which a few days ago was found to be ravaging the cranberry bogs in the vicinity of East Falmouth, has made its appearance on a few bogs in the cranberry-growing districts in this town, and this heretofore unknown agent of destruction will, it is predicted, cause the cranberry-growers great loss. The bogs on which the worms have appeared resemble recently mown lawns. All the crops will be cut this week in order to

FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK.

Lansing, Mich., July 12.-The People's Savings Bank did not open its doors this morning. The bank has been on the ragged edge for some time, but up to Saturday it was believed its difficulties could be tided over. Rumors became rife Saturday afternoon that the bank was unsound, and a light run was perceptible. The directors voluntarily sent for Commissioner Sherwood, and the agreement was reached that the Michigan Trust Company was reached that the Michigan Trust Company should be appointed receiver. The bank had a capital of \$150.00. Its failure is due to the impossibility to realize on its assets owing to the atringency of the money market, and the gradual without and of deposits. The steady withdrawal of deposits left the bank in such a crippled condition that it could not continue business. None of the other local banks are involved in the People's Bank's misfortune, and its closing has caused but little excitement. MR. FLOWER WILL NOT SUPPORT BRYAN.

THE EX-GOVERNOR SAYS HE HAS BURIED HIS NATIONAL POLITICS IN HIS BACK YARD UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

Watertown, N. Y., July 13 (Special) .- The return of Roswell P. Flower from the Chicago Convention, and his declarations against the platform and candidates, have increased the sentiment among Democrats here against Bryan and Sewall, and made many McKinley converts. Mr. Flower arrived at 3:45 this afternoon, and was met at the station by Mrs. Flower. They proceeded directly to their Arsenal-st. home, where Mr. Flower received many Democratic callers, who complimented him upon the position he had taken. He will not support Bryan and Sewall. When asked whether he would vote for Bryan or McKinley, he said:

"All I will say is that I have buried my National politics in my backyard here until after election. I can't say what good that will do the garden. I do expect, however, to support the Democratic State ticket."

All the leading Democrats here approve of the course taken by Mr. Flower, and commend him for his frank declarations at Chicago. His prediction that Jefferson County will give McKinley

and Hobart 5,000 majority will prove true. Nearly every pronounced Democrat here, including Judge Denis O'Brien, of the Court of Appeals; Daniel G. Griffin, Judge Henry Purcell, James A. Ward, Charles H. Tubbs, Charles M. Otis, Homer H. Rice, John Lansing, Robert Lansing, John C. Streeter, Levi H. Brown and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Allen C. Beach, openly declare that they

AN ACCUSED OFFICIAL PLEADS GUILTY.

A SURPRISE AT THE TRIAL OF EX-CITY ATTORNEY MORELAND, OF PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, July 13 .- The second trial of ex-City Attorney W. C. Moreland and his assistant, W. H. House, charged with misappropriating money said to belong to the city of Pittsburg, was called in Quarter Sessions Court to-day before Judges Porter and Kennedy. Messrs. Moreland and House had been jointly indicted for embezzlement. The amount specifically stated in the nine counts pre sented to-day was \$26,652 74, and covers the last four years of official acts of the defendants. This covers all of the shortages on which the Comnonwealth is said to be able to secure positive evidence, but does not, in fact, approach the total of the amounts unaccounted for during the twelve years in which the defendants were in charge of the city's legal department. The first trial of de fendants was had in February last and resulted in acquittal. They then answered the charge of de positing city funds for private gain in the Tradesnen's National Bank. Mr. House occupied a seat at the attorney's

to-day, but Major Moreland was not present. table to-day, but Major Moreland was not present. When Mr. Moreland was called upon to enter his plea Harry Goehring, representing counsel for Moreland, addressed the court, saying:
"May it please your honors, we wish to enter a plea of guilty for Mr. Moreland."
The Court accepted the plea and the attorneys quickly left the room. The totally unexpected development caused a sensation.
The trial of Mr. House was immediately taken up. Mr. House entered a plea of not guilty. The selection of a jury occupied the time of court until the noon recess.

the noon recess.

Major Moreland was seen at his private law office, but refused to talk. His bond will be renewed at once. The maximum penalty attached to Major Moreland's confessed crime is five years' imprisonment or a fine covering the amount of the city's claim against him.

STRICKEN IN HIS OFFICE.

GEORGE P. EDGAR, A GRAND ARMY VETERAN AND WELL-KNOWN BOOK DEALER. THE VICTIM OF AN APOPLECTIC STROKE.

George P. Edgar, sixty-five years old, who lives with his two maiden sisters in Rahway, N. J., was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon in his office, at No. 150 Nassau-st. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital by Surgeon Johnson in an

inconscious condition

also a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, question. I must, therefore, ask you to accept my G. A. R. While in his office yesterday afternoon, resignation as a Presidential elector Regretting that talking with an old Army friend Mr. Edgar complained of illness, and his friend left the room to go to an adjoining office to bring him a glass of water. When he returned Mr. Edgar was apparently asleep, but when he attempted to arouse him he found him unconscious. Major Mills, of the Otis comrades of Mr. Edgar, who have offices near by, were sent for, and a physician was summoned from the Astor House. They all came, but could be of no assistance, and an ambulance was called from the hospital.

from the hospital.

His sisters were sent for and reached the sick man's bedside last night. Mr. Edgar was still unconscious at a late hour, but the physicians have hopes of his recoverey. He will be removed to his home as soon as his condition permits.

DEATH IN THE PRO-CATHEDRAL BATHS.

ONE LITTLE GIRL EXPIRES BEFORE AN AM BULANCE ARRIVES, AND ANOTHER IS SERIOUSLY ILL IN GOUVER-

NEUR HOSPITAL Rosa Finker, eleven years old, of No. 167 Ludlow-st., died yesterday in the Pro-Cathedral baths, at No. 120 Stanton-st., and Hedwig Amende, fourteen years old, of No. 165 Ludlow-st., is seriously ill in Gouverneur Hospital. The girls went in there and were found at 3:50 unconscious on the bathroom floor. There was an overpowering smell of

sewer gas in the room at the time.

The girls were found by the janitor, who called in Miss Wilson, a trained nurse living near by, and she worked over them for a time, trying to resuscitate them. Finally she summoned a physician. He did all he could under the circumstances, and then rang for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hos-pital. Before it arrived Rosa was dead. The surgeon took Hadwig to the hospital.

The nurse expressed the opinion that the girls suffered from the reaction of taking a hot bath and suffered from the reaction of taking a not bath and afterward a cold one. The janitor says that the girls were overheated when they entered the bath. Miss Wilson also thought that the sewer gas was in part responsible for the trouble. The physician first called said that the girls were suffering from the

heat.

There are four bathrooms in the Mission House, all for girls. Dr. Hiram Richard Hulse is in charge of the Mission, having been appointed on July 1, to succeed the Rev. F. R. Batteman. It was at this house that Bishop Potter passed a month last summer.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Lockport, N. Y., July 13.—Charles Selow, a well-known farmer, of Wright's Corners, committed suicide by shooting himself with a .32-calibre revolver yesterday afternoon. He was at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Sykes, at Somerset, and did the deed while the family were at church. Selow was sixty years old and had brooded over the death of his wife, who hanged herself a year are.

Boston, July 13 .- "The Boston Daily Standard,"

augusta, Ky., July 13.—Saturday night about midnight there was a cloudburst about four miles south of here, on Big Bracken Creek, swelling the little stream to a roaring mass of raging waters. Several large tobacco barns were washed away or hadly damaged Mrs. Henry Susco, sixty-four years old, was caught in the swollen stream and drowned. Thousands of acres of tobacco and corn are destroyed, and the damage to farmers in this neighborhood will be heavy.

this neighborhood will be neavy.

Denver, Col., July 13.—The two-story brick buildings of the Denver Consolidated Electric Light Company, at Twenty-first and Wynkoop sts., were destroyed by fire last evening. The buildings contained sixteen Westinghouse engines, valida at \$6,000 each. The boiler rooms and are light past of the plant were slightly damaged. The fire was caused by a live wire crossing the switchboard. Total loss, \$130,000; insured for \$120,000.

Lawrence, Kan., July 12.—L. C. Study and his family went over the dam in the river in a boat last evening. Mr. Study, his wife and child and the infant child of Mrs. Hook, his sister, were drowned. Mrs. Hook and one of the Study children were saved. The bodies have not been recovered.

PRICE THREE CENTS. TAMMANY MEN DESERTING.

CONTROLLER FITCH AND EX-MAYOR

GRANT RENOUNCE BRYAN.

RINGING STATEMENT OF THE FORMER-HD DE CIARES THERE COULD BE NO MORE SERI

OF THE PREE-SILVER RING TO POWER-ATTITUDE OF THE RESIGNATION OF

The ranks of the Democrats who decline to support Mr. Bryan and his Populistic-An chistic platform continue to increase day by Among those who came out stron against the Chicago ticket yesterday were Con troller Fitch, Hugh J. Grant, W. R. Grace Frederic R. Coudert and Thomas F. Ryan Many Democratic business men announced that they would support McKinley. Although Mr. Whitney and Senator Hill were not in town, it was the general opinion that there would be

no organized bolt or third ticket.

NNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED BOON. While some prominent members of the Tammany Hall organization are wavering and uncertain as to whether they will accept the work of the freak Convention at Chicago, with its Anarchistic candidate and platform of disonesty, no doubt can exist as to the attitude of Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, who has long been considered one of the most potential leaders of that body. While a member of Congress, to which he was four times chosen previous to his election as Controller of this city, Mr. Fitch's position on the question of sound money was never an uncertain one, and while a Con gressman, as since, his opportunities for studying the real purposes of the silver repudiators and becoming acquainted with their underlying intentions were second to those of no man in th country. It will be gratifying to the business men of New-York to know that Mr. Fitch does not recognize the voice of the mob gathered in the Chicago Coliseum as of any binding effect upon Democrats, and that he will not suppor

the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. A DANGER TO THE COUNTRY.

In answer to questions yesterday regarding his course in the pending campaign, Controlle Fitch made this significant statement:

"I cannot support the ticket. The platform is not a Democratic platform, and the candidate is not a Democrat. He has no claims upon the allegiance of the Democracy. He said openly that 'no power on earth or in heaven could in duce him to vote for a gold-standard Democrat." thereby notifying those of us who believe in the gold standard that, if our friends were in a majority in the Convention, he would decline to be bound by its action. He and his friends who have put him in nomination have, therefore, no claim upon the loyalty of any Democrat Those of us who decline to support him are only doing precisely what he intended to do if we had more votes in the Convention than he had.

"I served four years with Mr. Bryan in Congress, and know him well. I listened for seven years to the arguments of all these gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, who were support ing the views which he advocates. The thing on which they are all united is hatred of the city in which I live, and abuse of the men in both parties for whom I have held a lifelong respect. The result of a careful personal study of them and their theories and their methods is the sincere belief on my part that no more serious calamity could befall the country

than their elevation to power. The Controller's clear and unmistakeable stand was interpreted to mean even more than might be implied as coming simply from a political leader, although of wide influence in his party. representative in large part of the extensive brewing interests of this city and neighborhood. His relations with the proprietors of these large business concerns as legal counsel and in other capacities have been close and intimate. It was the opinion of well-posted politicians yesterday that Mr. Fitch's statement meant, in addition to its text, that the big brewers upon whom, in every National campaign, the Democratic managers have relied for heavy contributions in aid of their Presidential ticket, would not be found giving aid and comfort to a combination of political brigands, whose success means the debasing of the currency and the

destruction of the Nation's credit. MR. GRANT STRIKES HARD.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was equally explicit and straightforward. Mr. Grant was one of the delegates to Chicago who wanted to leave the Convention as soon as it was demonstrated that the free-sliver outlaws were in control of the body. He said that he could not accept the platform as emanating from a Democratic Convention. When asked yesterday what Tammany Hall was likely to do, the ex-Mayor said: "Tammany Hall, as a body, has not decided, but many of its members have. They will no more vote for free silver and an income tax than I will."

Ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin. chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, also a delegate to Chicago, said yesterday that nothing authoritative regarding Tammany's attitude could be said until the leaders of the Executive Committee had a meeting. When this meeting would take place he declined to indicate, but he intimated that it was a week off at least.

A TALK WITH JOHN C. SHEEHAN. John C. Shehan, leader of Tammany in Mr.

Croker's absence, denied yesterday that he had said that Tammany Hall could be relied upon to support the Bryan ticket. "I may have said to a reporter at the station on arriving here that 'the ticket was all right,' or something to that effect," said Mr. Sheehan, "but I intended it to be understood that no one could predict the policy of the organization until the Executive Committee met

nd took action. Nevertheless, a number of Tammany men, such as Congressman William Sulzer and ex-Register John Reilly, have declared their purpose to sup-port the Populistic platform and candidates, and to insist that Tammany shall come out for free

silver.
Thomas F. Ryan, treasurer of the Metropolitan Thomas F. Ryan, treasurer of the Metropolitan Traction Company, who accompanied William C. Whitney to Chicago as a delegate to the Convention, said yesterday that he should refuse to be bound by the edict of the Convention. Mr. Ryan said: "The gathering at Chicago was not an Democratic Convention. The silver Senators and Representatives in Congress, including many Republican members of that body from silver-producing States who were present during the proceedings, were in command the first day, but Bryan and the Populist element overran them and took possession of the mob.

"I shall not vote the ticket. No man whe claims to be a Democrat can. The platform adopted is as repugnant to Democratic principles as it is to honor and patriotism. It is the duty of every man who loves his country to use his influence and his vote to defeat Bryan and Sewall."

A Democrat who has been almost as active

Sewall."

A Democrat who has been almost as active as W. R. Grace in opposition to Tammany said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "Just now there is a division in the Tammany camp as to the stand the organization will take on the ticket and platform of the Chicago Convention. Some of the Tammany leaders want to have the

which we want to sell are re-priced to-d These suits sold formerly at \$15 and \$18. Som and blue cheviots are among them. GEOR BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 25TH-ST.